

YANKOVSKIY, K.A.

PROKHOROV, F.G., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; YANKOVSKIY, K.A.,
kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Production potentialities of water purification installations.
Elek. sta. 25 no.9:11-14 S '54. (MLRA 7:9)
(Feed-water purification)

YANKOVSKIY, K. A.

AID P - 4811

Subject : USSR/Engineering

Card 1/2 Pub. 110-a - 14/17

Authors : Prokhorov, F. G., Kand. Tech. Sci., and K. A. Yankovskiy,
Kand. Tech. Sci.

Title : Basic data on the design of installations for chemical
salt elimination in water and condensates. (Reference
Material).

Periodical : Teploenergetika, 7, 57-62, J1 1956

Abstract : The data presented here are compiled on the basis of
laboratory tests conducted by the Water Division of the
All-Union Heat Engineering Institute in the field of the
chemical treatment of water and condensates, as well as
on the basis of tests and one year's experience in the
operation of these industrial installations (Heat and
Electric Power Plant of the All-Union Heat and Engineering
Institute, and State Regional Electric Power Plant No. 19
of the Moscow Regional Power System Administration). The

AID P - 4811

Teploenergetika, 7, 57-62, J1 1956

Card 2/2 Pub. 110-a - 14/17

equipment, filters, measuring instruments and chemicals
used are described, as well as the methods of operation,
and illustrated by diagrams.

Institution : All-Union Heat Engineering Institute

Submitted : No date

YHA-704-1-1, 5. P.
AKOL'ZIN, P.A.; GURVICH, S.M.; KOTLYAR, R.V.; KOT, A.A.; MAMET, A.P.;
MIKHAYLENKO, P.S.; PROKHOROV, F.G.; SOKOLOV, I.M.; CHERNOVA, L.A.;
SHKROB, M.S.; YANKOVSKIY, K.A.; GUREVICH, L.S.; POLYAKOV, V.V.

To the editors of "Energetik." Energetik 5 no.3:11-12 Mr '57.
(MIRA 10:3)

1. Vsesoyuznyy teplotekhnicheskiy institut im. Dzerzhinskogo (for Akol'zin, Kot, Yankovskiy) 2. Tsentral'nyy kotloturbinnyy institut (for Gurchich, Mamet,) 3. Teplo-elektro-proekt (for Gurevich). 4. Ministerstva elektrostantsiy (for Kotlyar, Prokhorov). 5. Teplovaya elektricheskaya tsentral'naya stantsiya No.9 (for Mikhaylenko, Polyakov) 6. Perevazochnyy etapnyy punkt (for Sokolov). 7. Moskovskoye rayonnoye upravleniye energokhozyaystva (for Chernova). 8. Energeticheskiy institut Akademii nauk SSSR (for Shkrob).

(Boilers)

YANKOVSKIY, K.A., kand.tekhn.nauk

Experience in the counterflow H-cationic treatment of water in
an industrial pilot plant. Teploenergetika 9 no.11:74-79 N '62.
(MIRA 15:10)

1. Vsesoyuznyy teplotekhnicheskii institut.
(Feed water purification)

YANKOVSKIY, K.A.; RAZUMOVSKIY, N.N., red.

[Toothed (splined) couplings; systematic manual for teachers of technical schools] Zubchatye (shlitsevye) soedineniia; metodicheskoe posobie dlia prepodavatelei tekhnikumov. Moskva, 1963. 35 p. (MIRA 17:7)

1. Russia (1917- R.S.F.S.R.) Moskovskiy gorodskoy ekonomicheskii administrativnyi rayon. Sovet narodnogo khozyaystva. Nauchno-metodicheskii kabinet.

CHERNYY, I.; YANKOVSKIY, L.

Model and full-scale testing of 300 hp. water-jet propellers. Rech.transp. 19 no.7:23-25 J1 '60.
(MIRA 13:8)

(Propellers---Testing)

CHERNYSH, A.; YANKOVSKIY, L.; KUNTSEVICH, V.; SVETAL'SKIY, B.

Automatic control of motorship engine operations. Rech.
transp. 22 no.9:27-28 S '63. (MIRA 16:10)

YANKOVSKIY, L.A.; STEPURENKO, V.T.; BABEY, Yu.I.

The IMA-101 machine for fatigue testing of metals subjected to repeated variable bending in the plastic area. Nauch.ap.IMA
AN URSR.Ser.mashinoved. 9:77-79 '62. (MIRA 15:12)
(Fatigue testing machines) (Metals--Testing)

CHERNYY, I.M. [Chornyi, I.M.]; YANKOVSKIY, L.G. [Iankovs'kyi, L.H.]

Experimental investigation of the work of a water-jet propeller.
Visti Inst. gidrol. i gidr. AN URSR 17:59-65 '60.

(MIRA 14:8)

(Propellers)

YANKOVSKIY, L.I. [Iankovs'kyi, L.H.]

Testing the model of a pendulum ferry. Visti Inst. hidrol.
1 hidr. AN URSR 22:114-122 '63. (MIRA 18:11)

YANKOVSKIY, L.I., inzh.

Calculating the initial critical speed in the passage of ships
through canals. Izv. Inst. gidrol. i gidr. AN URSR 9:62-68 '53.
(Canals) (Shore protection) (Hydrodynamics) (MIRA 11:4)

SUKHOMEL, G.I.; ZASS, V.M.; YANKOVSKIY, L.I.

"Settling" of ships moving through canals and shallow river waters.
Izv.Inst.gidrol.i gidr.AN URSR 12:98-128 '55. (MIRA 9:4)
(Hydrostatics) (Ship resistance)

SUKHOMEL, Georgiy Iosifovich; ZASS, Viktor Moyseyevich; YANKOVSKIY, Lev Ignat'yevich; DIDKOVSKIY, M.M., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, otvetstvennyy redaktor; ZIL'BAN, M.S., redaktor izdatel'stva; RAKHLINA, M.P., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Studies of movement of ships in a restricted channel] Issledovanie dvizheniya sudov po ogranichennym farvateram. Kiev, Izd-vo Akademii nauk Ukrainskoi SSR, 1956. 162 p. (MLRA 10:2)
(Ships--Hydrodynamics)

YANKOVSKIY, L.I.

Movement of a vessel in a narrow channel allowing for changes
in the size of the waterway. Izv. Inst. gidrol. i gidr. AN
URSR no.14:66-75 '56. (MLRA 9:12)

(Canals) (Ships--Hydrodynamics)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001962110010-0

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001962110010-0"

ACC NR: AP6025642

(N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/013/0093/0093

INVENTOR: Gallyamov, Yu. G.; Koronkevich, V. P.; Yankovskiy, L. V.

ORG: None

TITLE: A dynamometer for measuring static and dynamic forces. Class 42, No. 183442

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 13, 1966, 93

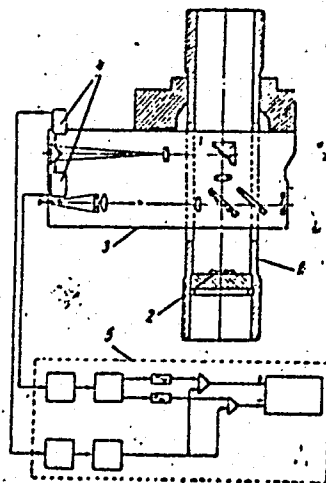
TOPIC TAGS: torque, measuring instrument

ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces a dynamometer for measuring static and dynamic forces. The instrument contains an elastic element, interferometer and registration unit. The device is designed for improved measurement accuracy, increased sensitivity and minimum time lag in the interferometer. The elastic element is made in the form of a cylinder with a movable section in which the movable interferometer mirror is mounted. The interferometer is firmly fastened to the stationary part of the element and has two outputs producing an interference pattern and signals proportional to deformation of the elastic element. These signals are sent from photomultipliers to the registration unit. The photomultipliers are mounted on the outputs and are displaced in phase by an angle of 90° .

Card 1/2

UDC: 531.781

ACC NR: AP6025642



1—elastic element; 2—mirror; 3—interferometer; 4—photomultiplier; 5—registration unit

SUB CODE: 13, 20, 14, 09/ SUBM DATE: 24Sep63

Card 2/2

YANKOVSKIY, M. I.

Yankovskiy, M. I. - "Temperature stresses in casting molds and ingots of a cylindrical form," Nauch. Trudy (Dnepropetr. metallurg. in-t im. Stalina), Issue 17, Supplement to Mekhanika. Mekhanizatsiya metallurg. tsokhov, 1949, p. 81-91.

SO: U-3850, 16 June 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 5, 1949).

YANKOVSKIY, M. I.

Yankovskiy, M. I. - "On the inapplicability of acrylate models for experimental determination of temperature stresses," Nauch. Trudy (Dnepropetr. metallurg. in-t in. Stalina), Issue 17, Supplement to Mekhanika. Mekhanizatsiya metallurg. tsekhov, 1949, p. 92-94.

SO: U-3850, 16 June 53, (letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 5, 1949).

YANKOVSKIY, M.I.

YANKOVSKIY, M.I. "Temperature stresses in Ingots and Molds." Acad Sci
Ukrainian SSR. Inst. of Ferrous Metallurgy. Dneprop-
etrovsk, 1956. (Dissertation for the Degree of Doctor
in Technical Science)

So: Knizhnaya Letopis', No. 18, 1956,

SOV/124-57-5-5910

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Mekhanika, 1957, Nr 5, p 128 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Yankovskiy, M. I.

TITLE: On the Distribution of Thermal Stresses in Rectangular-section Ingots
(K voprosu o temperaturnykh napryazheniyakh v slitkakh pryamougol'nogo secheniya)

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Issledovaniya po vopr. ustoychivosti i prochnosti. Kiyev, AN UkrSSR, 1956, pp 230-242

ABSTRACT: The author has examined photoelasticity to investigate the distribution of the thermal stresses that develop in a rectangular plate as the plate is heated and cooled. A detailed description is given of the experimental methods used and of the author's method for calculating the principal stresses. The results are graphed and tabulated.

B. S. Ioffe

Card 1/1

S/137/61/000/002/034/046
A006/A001

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1961, No. 2, p. 38 # 2Zh
275

AUTHOR: Yankovskiy, M. I.

TITLE: Residual Temperature Stresses in Rolls

PERIODICAL: "Sb. nauchn. tr. Dnepropetr. metallurg. in-t", 1958, No. 35, pp.
122-129

TEXT: Residual temperature stresses in rolls with a central round aperture are calculated for elastic and plastic zones at different cooling conditions (arbitrary and parabolic laws of cooling of the roll); an actual example is presented how to carry out calculations for the case of hot rolling, of a 640-mm roll the diameter of the internal aperture being 200 mm. The values of residual temperature stresses obtained are rather close to those pertaining to a compact roll of 640 mm in diameter (residual temperature stresses for a compact roll were determined on the basis of experimental data). One has to take into account that during rolling process "mechanical stresses" do also arise which are superimposed onto residual temperature stresses and change the strained state of the roll. ✓

Card 1/2

Residual Temperature Stresses in Rolls

S/137/61/000/002/034/046
A006/A001

There are 4 references.

L. G.

Translator's note: This is the full translation of the original Russian abstract.

Card 2/2

ZHUKHOVITSKIY, A.A., otv.red.; VAGIN, Ye.V., red.; GOL'BERT, K.A., red.;
DATSKEVICH, A.A., red.; TURKEL'TAUB, N.M., red.; YESENKO, Ye.P.,
red.; YANOVSKIY, M.I., red.; VLASOV, L.G., red.izd-va;
ASTAF'YEVA, A.G., tekhn.red.

[Gas chromatography; transactions of the First All-Union Conference
on Gas Chromatography] Gazovaya khromatografiya; trudy Pervoi
Vsesoyuznoi konferentsii po gazovoi khromatografii. Moskva,
Izd-vo Akad.nauk SSSR, 1960. 326 p. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Vsesoyuznaya konferentsiya po gazovoy khromatografii. 1st,
Moscow, 1959.

(Gas chromatography)

ROGINSKIY, S.Z.; YANOVSKIY, M.I.; LU PEY-CHZHAN; GAZIYEV, G.A.; ZHABROVA,
G.M.; KADENATSI, B.M.; BRAZHNIKOV, V.V.; NEYMARK, I.Ye.;
PIONTKOVSKAYA, M.A.

Chromatographic determination of the adsorption isotherms of
gases and of the specific surface of solids. Kin.i kat. 1
no.2:287-293 J1-Ag '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Institut fizicheskoy khimii AN SSSR.
(Adsorption)

SEMENENKO, E.I.; ROGINSKIY, S.Z.; YANOVSKIY, M.I.

Catalytic dehydrogenation of n-butylenes under pulsed chromatographic conditions. Kin. 1 kat. 5 no.3:490-495 My-Je '64.
(MIRA 17:11)

1. Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR.

L 19003-63 EWT(1)/BDS AFFTC/ASD MLK(a)
 S/0286/63/000/011/0024/0024
 ACCESSION NR: AP3007630

AUTHOR: Yanovskiy, M. S.; Knyaz'kov, B. N.

TITLE: Variable coaxial phase inverter. Class 21, No. 154901

SOURCE: Byul. izobret. i tovarn. znakov, no. 11, 1963, 24

TOPIC TAGS: variable coaxial phase inverter, coaxial phase in-
 verter, variable phase inverter, phase inverter

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate introduces an shf variable
 coaxial phase inverter. In order to simplify its structures, the
 inverter is designed in the shape of a section of coaxial line.
 The external rotary conductor of the line is equipped with a di-
 electric beveled rod; the internal conductor is shifted in rela-
 tion to the position of the axis. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: none
 SUBMITTED: 24May61
 SUB CODE: SD, GE

DATE ACQ: 16Oct63
 NO REF SOV: 000

ENCL: 01
 OTHER: 000

Card 1/2

L 19003-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3007630

ENCLOSURE: 01

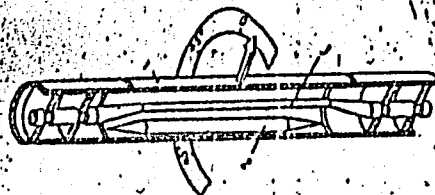


Fig. 1. Variable coaxial
phase inverter

- 1 - External rotary conductor;
- 2 - dielectric rod; 3 - internal
conductor.

Card 2/2

L 36356-66 EWT(1)

ACC NR: AP6005307

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/001/0043/0043

INVENTOR: Knyaz'kov, B. N.; Yanovskiy, M. S.

ORG: none

TITLE: ²⁵Phase shifter for a quasioptical transmission line. Class 21,
No. 177486

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no.1,
1966, 43

TOPIC TAGS: phase shifter, light reflection, transmission line

ABSTRACT: An Author Certificate has been issued describing a phase shifter for a quasioptical transmission line placed in the sharp bend of a line. To control the phase shift without transverse shift of the beam, it is designed as an angular reflector consisting of two horizontal metal mirrors, forming an angle equal to half the angle of the beam deflection in the transmission line, and of a mechanism for

Card 1/2

UDC: 621.316.727

L 36356-66

ACC NR: AP6005307

moving the reflector along a entire bisector of the corner and the break in the line (see Fig. 1). Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

[NT]

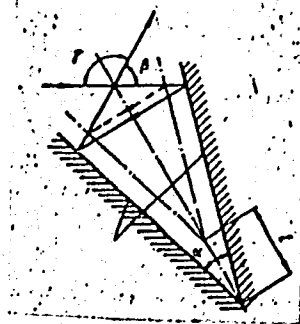


Fig. 1. Horizontal metal mirrors.

SUB CODE: 09,20/SUBM DATE: 21Dec64

ns
Card 2/2

YANKOVSKIY, S.S.; FUKS, N.A.

Method of disperse analysis of aerosols on the basis of their
aerodynamic properties. Sbor. nauch. trud. Sintsvalmota
no.20:7-29 '63. (MIRA 17:12)

YANKOVSKIY, S.S.

Thermophoretic precipitation of aerosols from a laminar flow
on tube walls. Sbor. nauch. trud. Gintsvetmeta no.20:30-44 '63.
(MIRA 17:12)

YANKOVSKIY, O.A., inzhener.

Making precast concrete culverts for narrow gauge railroads.
Transp. stroi. 6 no.3:16-19 Mr '56. (MLRA 9:7)
(Culverts)

YANKOVSKIY, O.A.

VORONTSOV, B.V., inzhener; YEGNUS, Ye.L., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk;
PLETNEV, V.I.; YANKOVSKIY, O.A.

Building narrow-gauge railroads by specialized crews. Torf.
prom. 34 no.3:24-28 '57. (MLRA 10:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut transportnogo
stroitel'stva Ministerstva transportnogo stroitel'stva.
(Railroads--Construction)

YANKOVSKIY, O. A., Cand Tech Sci (diss) -- "The technical-economic principles of selecting types of small artificial structures for railroad construction". Moscow, 1960. 18 pp (Min Transport Machine Building USSR, All-Union Sci Res Inst of Transport Machine Building), 150 copies (KL, No 14, 1960, 134)

RYSAKOV, V.N., inzh.; YANKOVSKIY, O.A., kand.tekhn.nauk

Construction of culverts on slopes. Transp. stroi. 12 no.2:18-20 F
'62. (MIRA 15:7)

(Culverts) (Cranes, derricks, etc.)

KUYBIDA, G.I., inzh.; YANKOVSKIY, O.A., inzh.

Use of a cable crane in construction of the Abakan-Taishet
railroad. Mekh. stroi. 19 no.8:21-22 Ag '62. (MIRA 16:7)

(Railroads—Construction)
(Cranes, Derricks, Etc.)

DARTAU, A.A.; RABINOVICH, G.N.; USSER, A.S.; YANKOVSKIY, O.A.;
ZHUR, I.V.[deceased]; MEYERSON, I.G., red.

[Description of laboratory procedures in a course in
electric machinery] Sbornik opisanii laboratornykh rabot
po kursu elektricheskikh mashin. Leningrad. No.2.[Synchronous
machines] Sinkhronnye mashiny. 1962. 73 p. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Leningrad. Elektrotekhnicheskii institut svyazi.

PAUL', V.P.; YANKOVSKIY, O.A., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; KUSHNIR, M.M.

Comprehensive and continuous organization of the construction of
railroads. Transp. stroi. 1/4 no.2:3-6 F '64. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Rukovoditel' laboratorii organizatsii transportnogo stroitel'stva
Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta transportnogo
stroitel'stva Ministerstva transportnogo stroitel'stva (for Paul').
2. Glavnyy inzh. upravleniya Karagandastroypu' (for Kushnir).

YANKOVSKIY, Stepan Grigor'yevich, Geroy Sovetskogo Soyuza

Our support. Kryl.rod. 11 no.4:10 Ap '60.
1. Nachal'nik Krasnoyarskogo krayevogo aerokluba
(Krasnoyarsk--Aeronautics)

(MIRA 13:6)

AUTHORS:

Fuks, N. A., Yankovskiy, S. S.

20-119-6-35/56

TITLE:

On the Thermophoresis in an Aerosol Flow (O termoforeze v potoke aerolya)

PERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol. 119, Nr 6, pp. 1177 - 1179 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The problem of the magnitude of the forces acting upon the aerosol particles in an unequally heated medium theoretically was solved for 2 limit cases: For very high and for very low values of the ratio d/λ , where d is the dimension of the particles and λ the mean free path length of the gas. In the case of $d \ll \lambda$ the presence of the particle does not disturb the velocity distribution of the molecules. The temperature gradient within the particle is low and may be neglected. In the case of $d \gg \lambda$ the temperature gradient on the surface of the particle plays an essential role, it causes a gliding of the gas along the surface. In these two limit cases the velocity of the thermophoresis does not depend on the size of the particles. The velocity of the thermophoresis must be considerably higher at $d \ll \lambda$ than at $d \gg \lambda$. Only particles of very bad heat conductors are

Card 1/3

On the Thermophoresis in an Aerosol Flow

20-119-6-35/56

an exception. For the case $d \sim \lambda$ the theory of this phenomenon is very complicated and works in this direction do not yet exist. Also the experimental investigations dealing with the same subject are shortly indicated. For technology the thermophoretic sedimentation of aerosols from a current is very important. Also the operation of one of the most important devices for the investigation of the aerosols is based on the thermophoresis in a flow, namely that of the thermoprecipitator, in which the aerosol is sedimentated through a plane-parallel slit. This slit lies between two massive metal blocks in the middle of which there is stretched a heated metal thread (or metal band) vertically to the stream lines. The aerosol precipitates in the shape of small stripes upon the transparent supports which are on the surface of the blocks. The authors investigated the operation of the device at various polydisperse aerosols. At the front edge (directed against the flow) of the stripes there precipitate above all the fine particles and at the back edge the most coarse ones. Between the edges the dispersivity continuously alters. This phenomenon was observed in the whole interval of the dispersivity from 0,05 to 6μ investigated. The phenomenon

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On the Thermophoresis in an Aerosol Flow

20-119-6-35/56

described speaks for the fact that the velocity of the thermophoresis in a current continuously increases with the increase of the dimensions of the particles. Finally the inertia and the deviations dependent by Brown's motion are discussed. There are 1 figure and 12 references, 4 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tsvetnykh metallov (State Scientific Research Institute of Nonferrous Metals)

PRESENTED: January 2, 1958, by A. N. Frumkin, Member, Academy of Sciences, USSR

SUBMITTED: December 28, 1957

Card 3/3

5(4)

SOV/69-21-1-20/21

AUTHORS: Fuks, N.A. and Yankovskiy, S.S.

TITLE: To Methods of Precipitation of Aerosols in a Thermo-precipitator for Electronic Microscope Research. (K metodike osazhdeniya aerorozley v termopretsipitatore dlya elektronno-mikroskopicheskogo issledovaniya.)

PERIODICAL: Kolloidnyy zhurnal, 1959, Vol XXI, Nr 1, pp 133-134 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A new technique for a thermal precipitation of aerosols on a thin organic film is described. By its means, the usual errors, caused by the preferential settling of the particles on the wires of the supporting net, are eliminated. There is 1 photo and 2 references, 1 of which is British and 1 German.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tsvetnykh metallov. (The Scientific Research Institute of Non-Ferrous Metals), Moscow.

SUBMITTED: July 18, 1958
Card 1/1

L 18127-63

BDS

ACCESSION NR: AP3004577

S/0032/63/029/008/1011/1011

AUTHOR: Yankovskiy, S. S.

TITLE: Dust-proportioning hopper for gas current

SOURCE: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, v. 29, no. 8, 1963, 1011

TOPIC TAGS: gas current, dust, proportioner, aerosol, constant dust concentration

ABSTRACT: The device (see enclosure) consists of a tube set at an angle, with a capillary at the lower end through which a circular thread is continuously drawn by a pulley that rotates at 2 rpm. The tube contains a powder which is propelled by the thread through the capillary, at the tip of which it is atomized by a Venturi tube or the like. To prevent the formation of a hollow space around the thread inside the tube, the latter is continuously shaken by a vibrator. The amount of powder emerging from a 1.2-mm capillary can be varied at will from 35 to 300 mm³ per minute by varying the diameter of the pulley from 10 mm to 80 mm. A set of interchangeable pulleys is supplied. It is stated that such a device may prove useful in testing the efficiency of dustcatching laboratory installations. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

Card 1/3

L-18127-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3004577

ASSOCIATION: Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tsvetnykh
metallov (State Scientific Research Institute of Nonferrous Metals)

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 26Aug63

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: SD

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 2/3

L 18127-63
ACCESSION NR: AP3004577

ENCLOSURE: 01

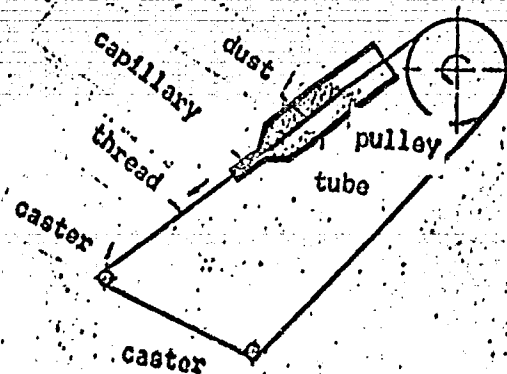


Fig. 1. Dust-proportioning hopper for gas current

Card 3/3

YANKOVSKIY, S.S.

Dispersion analysis of fine industrial aerosols. Sbor. nauch.
trud. Gintsvetmeta no.19:577-591 '62. (MIRA 16:7)

(Aerosols) (Dispersion)

YANKOVSKIY, V., master proizvodstvennogo obucheniya

Training of chemical workers. Prof.-tekh.obr. 20 no.11:5-6 N '63.
(MIRA 17:1)

SEIT-UMEROV, S.M., kand. med. nauk.; YANKOVSKIY, V.A.

Case report of a carotid gland tumor. Khirurgiia, Moskva 34 no.11:123-125 N '58. (MIRA 12:1)

1. Iz fakul'tetskoy khirurgicheskoy kliniki (zav. - prof. Kh. D. Gadzhiyev) i kafedry patologicheskoy anatomii (zav. - dots. Ye. P. Yevseyev) Stalinskogo meditsinskogo instituta (dir. - chlen-korrespondent AN Tadzhikskoy SSR Ya. A. Rakhimov).

(PARAGANGLIOMA, case reports

(Rus))

YANKOVSKIY, V.

27-6-6/29

AUTHOR: Yankovskiy, V., Foreman of Berezniki Trade School Nr. 5

TITLE: Educating a Creative Attitude Towards Work (Vospitaniye tvorcheskogo otnosheniya k trudu)

PERIODICAL: Professional'no - Tekhnicheskoye Obrazovaniye, 1957, Nr. 6(145) pp 7-9 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author attaches great significance to developing a sense of rationalization in his students and he relates the experiences made in this direction. Students make suggestions themselves leading to an increase in production or eliminating safety hazards. However, it is necessary to show the students by means of examples found in industrial installations what effects suggestions for improvement of technological processes will have in actual production. The author mentions numerous examples which he used for his lessons.

ASSOCIATION: Trade School Nr. 5 (Berezniki) (Remeslennoye uchilishche No 5 (Berezniki).

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 1/1

1ST AND 2ND COLUMNS																										3RD AND 4TH COLUMNS																									
SUBJECT INDEX																										PROCESS AND PROPERTIES INDEX																									
<p>CA</p> <p>Method of obtaining hormones of organisms. V. D. Yankovskii and S. S. Bryukhonenko. <i>Bull. Nauch.-Issledovatel. Khim.-Farm. Inst.</i> 1931, 2278; <i>Chem. Zentr.</i> 1932, 1, 1391; cf. C. A. 26, 6903. Many compds. prevent coagulation of the blood. These compds., known as stabilizers, are weak org. acids. The stabilizing doses are <i>in vitro</i> in percentage (in vivo per kg. wt.): heparin 2 (3); Benzochitrona 2 BL, 80 (inactive); Benzochitronach 8 BSN, 90 (200); Bayer 2 S, 200 (250); H-Saure 1000 (inactive); naphtholtrisulfonic acid 1500 (inactive); aminobenzoic acid 2000 (inactive). The stabilizing action on the blood is greater the lower the disocn. const. of the compd. considered. The group of "ultra-weak" acids reacts with the "ultra-weak" bases, which coagulate oxalated blood, to form complex compds. insol. in water. Since the org. hormones usually possess weakly acid or weakly basic properties or both, expts. were carried out to det. whether the "ultra-weak" acids and bases available would react with hormones to form insol. double compds. These expts. were carried out with insulin. The insulin was pptd. from the crude prepn. by treating its 0.5% soln. in 0.01 N HCl with a dil. aq. soln. of Benzochitrona 2 BL. (1:95:500) dropwise with stirring until the centrifuged soln. gave no further ppt. The ppt. was washed with 0.01 N HCl, dissolved in 0.01 N N₂H₄, centrifuged, filtered, pptd. with N HCl (the concn. in the soln. must not exceed 0.05 N), and centrifuged. The red-violet ppt. of Benzochitrona-insulin was then washed with 0.01 N HCl and dried in a stream of</p>																										<p>11F</p> <p>(one)</p>																									
<p>ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>																																																			

and in urinary acidity (titratable acid—NH₄) ran parallel in the same direction. V. The effect of local cooling and warming on the morphological composition of the blood. The mechanism of changes in the peripheral blood picture. P. A. ASHIMARIN, I. A. ALKSNY-BERMAN AND E. A. VLADIMIROVA. *Ibid* 8KJ-14.—Heating of the hand in dry air to 40–50° increased the no. of leucocytes. Cooling produced opposite effects. The position of the arm while taking a blood sample had a considerable effect upon the morphologic blood picture. W. A. P'KHLAWNO

COMMON ELEMENTS										PROCESS AND PROPERTIES INDEX										AND 4TH GROUP									
MATERIALS INDEX										COMMON ELEMENTS										COMMON ELEMENTS									
<p>Increasing the activity of heparin and pascumin (anti-thrombin) preparations. N. P. Krechetova and V. D. Yankovskii. <i>Khim. Farm. Prom.</i> 1933, 323.—Benzidine, quinidine-HCl and quinine sulfate are used as precipitants. The complex salt is washed with alc., decomposed with weak acid and pptd. with aq. acetone and acetone-ether. The increase in activity is as high as 230%. L. Nasarevich</p>																													
<p>ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>																													
SECTION SYMBOLS										SECTION SYMBOLS										SECTION SYMBOLS									
SECTION SYMBOLS										SECTION SYMBOLS										SECTION SYMBOLS									

11B

CA
YANKOVSKIY, V. I.

Preventing the coagulation of blood. V. A. Bogdanov and V. I. Yankovskiy. Russ. 30,000, Nov. 30, 1931. The coagulation of blood is prevented by placing on the inner wall of the container a soln. contg. 2-3% agar-agar, gelatin or collagen and a stabilizer for blood (e. g., the urea obtained from naphthylaminetrissulfonic acid or heparin).

ASB-15A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1ST AND 2ND DEGREE		PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX		3RD AND 4TH DEGREE	
YANKOVSKIY, V. D.		The agglutinating properties of certain organic compounds in relation to the erythrocytes of human and animal blood. V. D. Yankovskiy and N. P. Kreschetova. J. med. Ukraine 7, 109 (1956) (English 1956) (1957).-- Over 40 org. compds. were tested for agglutinating ability with rabbit, canine, bovine, goat, horse and human blood (all blood groups). The most active agglutinants were found to be trypanflavine, rivand, methyl violet, methylene blue, methyl green, Dahlia, Azure I, Azure II, Monarch Brown, Brilliant Crystal Blue, chrysoidine, adenaline, harmine, tyrosine, sulfhydrizine, benzidine, alizarin blue and basic fuchsin. The following were inactive: tyramine, stypticine, hordenine, harmaline, thiosamine, ephedrine, ephedrine, novocaine, phlozoin, hydrazine, α -naphthylamine, β -naphthylamine, α -tetrahydronaphthylamine, dimethylamine, methyl orange, Picrocarmine, Aurantia and hydrominone.		112	
ASA-ILA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION					
147089 04					
147089 04					

1ST AND 2ND GROUPS		3RD AND 4TH GROUPS	
A-Z		A-Z	
<p>YANKOVSKY, V-Y</p> <p><i>ca</i></p> <p>Blood and urine changes during osteomyelitis following gunshot wounds. V. J. Yankovskii, A. G. Kislyuk, and V. N. Sutorikhin. <i>Khirurgiya</i> 15, No. 1, 18-21 (1945).-- While the total blood protein remained const., the albumin content rose from 40 to 68% of the total, the globulin fell from 45 to 28%, and the fibrinogen from 9 to 4%. The albumin:globulin ratio rose from 1 to 2 during the development of the osteomyelitis, and the blood cholesterol rose from 83 to 145 mg %. The urinary excretion of Ca fell 58% and P 7%. It was indicated that Ca and P therapy would be of value during the later stages of the disease. H. L. Williams</p>			
<p>ASB-11A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p> <p>1ST AND 2ND GROUPS</p> <p>3RD AND 4TH GROUPS</p>			

~~YANKOVSKIY, V.D.~~
YANKOVSKIY, V.D.

Simple self-filling "automatic siphon". Medych.zhur. 22 no.3:96-98
'52. (MIRA 11:2)

1. Institut klinichnoi fiziologii im. akad. O.O.Bogomol'tsya AN URSR.
(SIPHONES)

YANKOVSKIY, V.D.

Restoration of central nervous function in animals resuscitated
by artificial blood circulation following bloodletting. Vopr.
fiziol. no.8:51-63 '54. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Institut fiziologii AN USSR.

(RESUSCITATION,

artif. blood circ. in animals after blood-
letting, restoration of CNS funct.

(CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM, physiology,
restoration of funct. after resuscitation
of animals after bloodletting)

YANKOVSKIY, V.D

Changes in hemodynamics in revived dogs and in those dying from
blood loss. Vop. fiziol. no.10:76-94 '54 (MLA 10:5)
(BLOOD) (RESUSCITATION)

YANKOVSKIY, V.D.

Restoration of central nervous system function and of gas exchange in animals killed by hypoxia and revived with the aid of artificial blood circulation. Medych.zhur.24 no.1: 46-55 '54. (MLHA 8:10)

1. Institut fiziologii m. O.O. Bogomol'tsya Akademii nauk USSR, laboratoriya porivnyal'noi i vikovoi fiziologii

(ANOXIA, experimental,

resuscitation in, restoration of CNS funct. & of gas exchange by artif. blood circ.)

(RESUSCITATION,

in exper.anoxia, restoration of CNS funct. & of gas exchange by artif.blood circ.)

(CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM, physiology,

restoration of funct. in resuscitation by artif. blood circ. in anoxia)

(BLOOD CIRCULATION,

artif. in resuscitation in exper.anoxia, restoration of CNS funct. & gas exchange)

YANKOVSKIY,

USSR/Human and Animal Morphology - Transfusions and Blood
Substitutes

R-4

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Biologii, No 16, 1957, 70621

Author : Rekasheva, Yankovskiy

Title : Cellulose-Sulfur Ethers as Blood Stabilizers

Orig Pub : Fisiol. zh. AN USSR, 1956, 2, 91-97

Abstract : A new preparation of an active synthetic specific blood stabilizer- sinantrol (S). Least toxic and most active are S-20 and 21, obtained from sulphonation of wood cellulose-sulfite and the products of its depolymerization. In vitro they are 50 times more active than citrate. By introducing 4-6 mg/kg of these preparations into rabbits and cats, an effective lowering of blood coagulation was noted for 2-5 hrs., without side reactions. For human blood conservation, there is 10-13 times less S needed than citrate. S does not show a negative influence on tissue cultures and on the phagocytic activity of

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USSR/Human and Animal Morphology - Transfusions and Blood
Substitutes

R-4

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Biologii, No 16, 1957, 70621

leucocytes. In closed ampules neutral solutions of S, after sterilization in the autoclave can be kept for two years, and the dry substance for 3 years. In vivo S No 20 & 21 are equivalent to heparin. S No 20 can be used in suture of large vessels, for treatment and prevention of post-operative thromboses, thrombophlebitis and in other conditions.

Card 2/2

- 115 -

YANKOVSKIY, V. D.

Experience with the use of S. S. Bryukhanenko's autojector for reviving dogs
"killed" by exsanguination 155

Noye khirurgicheskie apparaty i instrumenty i opyt ikh primeneniya (New
SURGICAL Equipment and Instruments and Experience in Their Use) NO. 1,
Moscow, 1957 A collection of Papers of the Scientific Research Inst.
for Experimental Surgical Equipment and Instruments.

Inst. Physiology in A.A. Bogomoletskiy, AS USSR

YANKOVSKIY, V.D., [Iankovs'kyi, V.D], LEONT'YEVA, G.A. [Leont'ieva, H.O]

Significance of early restoration of cerebral functions for the
resuscitation of a dead organism [with summary in English].
Fiziol. zhur. Ukr. 4 no.5:575-584 S-O '58 (MIRA 11:11)

1. Institut fiziologii im. A.A. Bogomol'tsa AN USSR, Laboratoriya
sravnitel'noy i vozrastnoy fiziologii.
(RESUSCITATION)
(BRAIN)

YANKOVSKIY, V.D.

Experience in using the SB-3 automatic pump. Trudy NIIKHA I no.5:
166-167 '61. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Iz Instituta fiziologii im. A.A.Bogomol'tsa AN UkrSSR.
(PERFUSION PUMP (HEART))

REKASHIEVA, A.F. [Rokashova, H.F.]; YANKOVSKIY, V.D. [Iakovs'kyi, V.D.]

Production and some properties of the new synthetic blood stabilizer
synanthrin C (Synantrol 20). Fiziol. zhur. [Ukr.] 7 no.5:676-681
S-O '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Laboratory of Age and Comparative Physiology of the A.A.Bogomoletz
Institute of Physiology of the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian
S.S.R., Kiev.

(ANTICOAGULANTS (MEDICINE)) (SYNANTROL 20)

DUDKO, N.Ye. [Dudko, N.IE.]; IVANOVA, N.A.; YANKOVSKIY, V.D. [Iankovs'kyi, V.D.]

The new anticoagulant synanthrin C (synantrol 20) and its use
in the thrombo-embolic disease and vascular surgery. Fiziol.
zhur. [Ukr] 7 no.5:682-689 S-O '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Hospital Surgical Clinic of the A.A.Bogomoletz Medical Institute
of Kiev; Laboratory of Age and Comparative Physiology of the A.A.
Bogomoletz Institute of Physiology of the Academy of Sciences of
the Ukrainian S.S.R., Kiev.
(ANTICOAGULANTS (MEDICINE)) (SYNANTROL 20)

S/238/62/008/003/008
1015/1215

AUTHOR: Yankovskyy, V. D.

TITLE: Revival of a dead organism by artificial blood circulation

PERIODICAL: Fiziologichnyy zhurnal, v. 8, no. 3, 1962, 346-352

TEXT: In 1937 Bryukhonenko and Yankovskyy invented an apparatus for the aeration of blood ("artificial lung") which, used in combination with the previously invented artificial heart ("avtozhektor"), permitted recovery and maintenance of circulation of well aerated blood. In this manner dogs have been resuscitated 10-15 minutes after the onset of clinical death. Experiments have shown that the terminal death of cells in CNS is not due to the arrest of oxygen supply but to the accumulation of non-oxidized toxic metabolites. Thus, hypothermic conditions and pumping of the venous blood of the "cadaver" by the "avtozhektor" through a donor, returned the animals to life 45 and 17.5 min, respectively, after the onset of clinical death. In order to apply artificial circulation in routine medical practice, it will be necessary to revive pseudo-death patients many hours after death. This can be achieved with preparations which temporarily and rapidly interrupt tissue respiration and stop acting as soon as artificial circulation begins.

ASSOCIATION: Laboratoriya vikovoi i porivnyal'noy fiziologii Institutu fiziologii im. O. O. Bohomol'tsya Akademii nauk URSR (Laboratory of Aging and Comparative Physiology, Institute of Physiology im. O. O. Bohomolets, AS UkrSSR) Kiev

SUBMITTED: January 10, 1961.

Card 1/1

BRYUKHONENKO, Sergey Sergeyevich (1890-1960); MESHALKIN, Ye.N.,
doktor med. nauk, prof., otv. red.; LAPCHINSKIY, A.G.,
st. nauchn. sotr., red.; FUCHKOV, N.V., prof., red.;
PERESTONONIN, S.A., red.; YANKOVSKIY, V.D., doktor med.
nauk, red.

[Artificial blood circulation; a collection of works
problems of artificial blood circulation] Iskusstvennoe
krovoobraschenie; sbornik rabot po voprosam iskustven-
nogo krovoobraschenia. Moskva, Nauka, 1964. 282 p.
(MIRA 17:9)

KOVALEV, M.M., prof.; YANKOVSKIY, V.D., doktor med. nauk; MEL'NICHENKO, A.V.;
IVANOVA, N.A., kand. med. nauk; TEPLYI, V.K.

Prevention and therapy of frostbite with anticoagulants. Vest.
khir. no.10:74-81 '64. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Iz gosspital'noy khirurgicheskoy kliniki (zav. - prof. M.M. Kovalev) Kiyevskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni Bogomol'tsa (rektor - prof. V.D. Bratus') i laboratorii kosmicheskoy fiziolonii imeni Bogomol'tsa (dir. - akademik AN UkrSSR A.F. Makarchenko) AN UkrSSR.

ADAMENKO, N.P. [Adamenko, M.P.]; GERYA, Yu.F. [Heria, IU.F.]; MOROZOV, A.P.
[Morozov, O.P.]; YANKOVSKIY, V.D. [Iankovs'kiy, V.D.]

Basic results of S.S. Briukhonenko's artificial blood circulation
and its recent variations in experimental reanimation of a dead
organism. Fiziol.zhur. [Ukr.] 11 no.4:470-475 J1-AR '65.

(MIRA 18:10)

1. Laboratoriya gipoksicheskikh i giperoksicheskikh sostoyaniy
Instituta fiziologii im. A.A. Bogomol'tsa AN UkrSSR, Kiyev.

ACC NR: AT6036638

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0347/0348

AUTHOR: Sirotinin, N. N.; Yankovskiy, V. D.; Adamenko, N. P.; Gorya, Yu. P.
Morozov, A. P.

ORG: none

TITLE: Reestablishment of vital functions of the organism in clinical death caused by severe anoxia and radial acceleration [Paper presented at the Conference on Problems of Space Medicine held in Moscow from 24-27 May 1966]

SOURCE: Konforentsiya po problemam kosmicheskoy meditsiny, 1966. Problemy kosmicheskoy meditsiny. (Problems of space medicine); materialy konferentsii, Moscow, 1966, 347-348

TOPIC TAGS: hypoxia, biologic acceleration effect, space physiology, decompression sickness, animal physiology

ABSTRACT:

For the last twenty years the possibility of reanimation from clinical death (resulting from hemorrhage, electrical trauma, and asphyxiation of the newborn and of drowned persons) has been studied. It was demonstrated that it was possible to restore all vital functions with prolonged survival afterwards. Dogs dead from

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ACC NR: AT6036638

blood loss were revived after 15 min of clinical death. Those dead from electrical shock were revived after 21 min and 51 sec of clinical death. Newborn who died of asphyxiation were revived after 10 min. Those who drowned in salt water were revived after 21 min of clinical death.

As a test for restoration of higher nervous activity, conditioned reflexes were developed in dogs after which they were subjected to hemorrhage and reanimation. After a 10 min clinical death from hemorrhage and subsequent reanimation, conditioned reflexes were reestablished. After a 19 min clinical death from drowning in salt water, conditioned reflexes were also fully reestablished.

During the last three years the possibility has been under study of reestablishing vital functions after clinical death resulting from acute anoxia (decompression) and from the effects of radial acceleration. Dogs weighing 3—5 kg were placed in a small pressure chamber which was connected to a large chamber where an atmospheric pressure equal to 54 mm Hg. (corresponding to an altitude of 18000 m) was created. Pressure in the two chambers

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ACC NR: AT6036638

was equalized in less than one minute. In another series of experiments the animals were subjected to decompression in a pressure chamber from which air was sucked out in the course of one or two minutes creating a pressure of 40—70 mm Hg (corresponding to an altitude of 20--16.3 km). The possibility was demonstrated of reestablishing all vital functions, with prolonged survival, after an 11 min clinical death resulting from decompression, and restoration of vital functions with survival for several hours after a clinical death of 20 minutes duration.

For the study of reanimation after clinical death from radial acceleration, dogs were placed in a chest-back position in a capsule of a 5 m centrifuge and exposed to a 40 G acceleration for a period of 4--8 min (without a stabilizing drug) and 8--12 min after preliminary injection of sinantrin (a stabilizing agent). After this exposure clinical death set in. It was demonstrated that reanimation is possible after a 16--19 min clinical death resulting from radial acceleration. Dogs survived afterwards for a period of 2--3 yr.

[W. A. No. 22; ATD Report 66-116]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 00May66

Card 3/3

L 03006-67 EWT(1) SCTB DD

ACC NR: AP6033146

SOURCE CODE: UR/0238/66/012/005/0565/0570

AUTHOR: Syrotynin, M. M.--Sirotnin, N. N.; Yankovs'ky, V. D.--Yankovskiy, V. D.;
Herya, Yu. F.--Gerya, Yu. F. 23
B

ORG: Physiology Institute im. O. O. Bohomolets, Academy of Sciences, UkrSSR, Kiev
(Instytut fiziologii Akademiyi nauk UkrSSR)

TITLE: Restoration of vital functions of the organism following clinical death
 caused by acute anoxia ✓

SOURCE: Fiziologichnyy zhurnal, v. 12, no. 5, 1966, 565-570

TOPIC TAGS: reanimatology, reanimation, clinical death, anoxia, decompression,
 experiment animal, dog, *BLOOD CIRCULATION, CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM,*
MEDICAL EXPERIMENT

ABSTRACT: Dogs dying of acute decompression anoxia (pressure reduced from normal to
 18—28 mm Hg within 40—115 sec; low pressure maintained for 1.5—6 min; return to
 normal atmospheric pressure lasting 20—50 sec; agony lasting 1.5—4.5 min; clinical
 death lasting 10.5—24 min) were experimentally reanimated by artificial circulation
 of blood aerated in the artificial lung developed by Yankovskiy and Bryukhonenko.

In some cases, cross transfusion of blood from a donor animal was used, feeding
 arterial blood from the donor into the experimental animal's vein and blood from the
 carotid artery of the experimental animal into the donor's veins. Reanimation was
 successful in 8 of a total of 16 dogs. In two cases the reanimated dogs lived long

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L 03006-67

ACC NR: AP6033146

0

lives with all vital functions restored following clinical death lasting 10.5 and 18 min. It is concluded that the artificial circulation of artificially aerated blood is an effective reanimative measure following decompression death. Orig. art. has: 1 table.

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 13Jun66/ ORIG REF: 007/ ATD PRESS: 5099

Card ^{awm} 2/2

L 04579-67 EWT(1) SCTB DD
ACC NR: AP6033147

21 SOURCE CODE: UR/0238/66/012/005/0571/0575

AUTHOR: Yankovs'kyy, V. D.--Yankovskiy, V. D.; Morozov, O. P.--Morozov, A. P.;
Adamenko, M. P.--Adamenko, N. P.

ORG: Department of the Physiology of Hypoxic and Hyperoxic States, Institute of
Physiology im. O. O. Bohomolets, AN UkrSSR, Kiev (Viddil fiziolohiyi hipoksychnykh i
hiperoksychnykh staniv Instytutu fiziolohiyi Akademiyi nauk UkrRSR)

TITLE: Reanimation of dogs following clinical death due to radial acceleration ✓

SOURCE: Fiziologichnyy zhurnal, v. 12, no. 5, 1966, 571-575

TOPIC TAGS: reanimatology, reanimation, dog, experiment animal, clinical death,
radial acceleration

ABSTRACT: Despite many statements in the literature that death resulting from
exposure to large accelerations is accompanied by drastic changes in tissues and
organs which are easily observed by gross and microscopic examination, N. N. Sirotinin
felt that reanimation of animals succumbing to radial accelerations was fully
feasible. The authors conducted a series of experiments under his direct supervision
and found that dogs can be reanimated following clinical death resulting from radial
accelerations of up to 40 G by the method of artificial circulation devised by
Bryukhonenko and modified by N. P. Adamenko. The longest periods of clinical death
due to radial accelerations following which full restoration of functions could be

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L 04579-67

ACC NR: AP6033147

attained varied from 15 min 45 sec to 19 min 30 sec, which once more explodes the erroneous notion that reanimation cannot succeed following clinical death of more than 5—8 min duration. The reanimated dogs live for years (observations have lasted 3 years), bear normal litters, and differ in no respect from normal dogs in behavior and work capacity. Sinantrin, a new Soviet heparin analog, was found to be a fully satisfactory anticoagulant during reanimation by the artificial circulation method, even following the acute clinical death produced by the experiment. Orig. art. has: 1 table.

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 15Jun66/ ORIG REF: 005/ ATD PRESS: 5100

Card 2/2 vmb

YANKOVSKIY, V.E.

Characteristics of the course of traumas of the lower extremities
in children from the viewpoint of forensic medicine. Sud.-med.
ekspert. 8 no.1:6-9 Ja-Mr '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Kafedra sudebnoy meditsiny (zav. - prof. V.M.Smol'yaninov) II
Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni Pirogova.

YANKOVSKIY, V.E.

Medicolegal importance of the characteristics of the course of
traumas in the upper extremities in childhood. Sud.-med. ekspert.
7 no. 2:16-19 Ap-Je '64. (MIRA 17:7)

1. Kafedra sudebnoy meditsiny (zav. - prof. V.M.Smol'yaninov)
- II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni N.I.Pirogova.

IGNATOK, A.I., red.; SHAYKEVICH, A.S., red.; VOLKOV, Yu.N., red.;
EL'TERMAN, Ye.M., red.; PERLOVA, S.A., red.; NIKOLAYEV, N.A.,
red.; ERENBURG, G.S., red.; BUTKOVSKAYA, Z.M., red.;
CHERNILOVSKAYA, F.M., red.; YANKOVSKIY, Y.F., red.; MALYGIN,
O.P., red.; BOGOMOLOV, I.G., red.; KOZLOV, A.A., red.; SMIRNOV, I.I.,
inzh, red.; ROGOV, B.A., red.; PETRUKHOVA, G.N., red. izd-va;
DEMKINA, N.F., tekhn. red.

[Safety and industrial sanitation regulations for making boilers
and metal constructions] Pravila tekhniki bezopasnosti i proiz-
vodstvennoi sanitarii pri proizvodstve kotel'nykh rabot i metallo-
konstruktsii. Uтверждены 29 августа 1961 года. Москва, Mashgiz,
1962. 28 p. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Profsoyuz rabochikh mashinostroyeniya SSSR. 2. Glavnyy tekhnicheskii inspektor Tsentral'nogo komiteta profsoyuza rabochikh mashinostroyeniya (for Ignatok). 3. Starshiye nauchnyye sotrudniki Leningradskogo instituta okhrany truda Vsesoyuznogo tsentral'nogo soveta profsoyuzov (for Shaykevich, Volkov, El'terman, Perlova). 4. Nachal'nik otdela Vsesoyuznogo proyektno-tekhnologicheskogo instituta tyazhelogo mashinostroyeniya (for Nikolayev). 5. Starshiye nauchnyye sotrudniki Leningradskogo instituta gigiyeny truda i profzabolevaniy (for Erenburg, Butkovskaya, Chernilovskaya).

(Continued on next card)

GAVRILYUK, A.D.; YANKOVSKIY, V.I.; PRIGOROVSKIY, V.F., redaktor; BOBROVA, Ye.,
tekhnicheskii redaktor

[The practices of train dispatchers in the Soloychegodsk division of
the Pechora Railroad] Opyt roboty poezdnykh dispetcherov Sol'vyche-
godskogo otdeleniya Pechorskoii dorogi. Moskva, Gos. transp.zhel-dor.
izd-vo, 1956. 32 p. (MLRA 10:1)

(Railroads--Train dispatching)

YANKOVSKIY, V.M.

137-58-3-5345

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 3, p 125 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Yankovskiy, V.M., Zil'bershteyn, L.I., Kurdyumova, G.G.

TITLE: The Effect of the Microstructure of a Strip on the Quality of Pipes Manufactured by Resistance Welding (Vliyaniye mikrostruktury lentyy na kachestvo trub izgotovlennykh elektrosvarкой soprotivleniyem)

PERIODICAL: Byul. nauchno-tekhn. inform. Vses. n.-i. trubnyy in-t, 1957, Nr 3, pp 39-47

ABSTRACT: Studies were performed in order to establish how the quality of welded pipe seams is affected by the microstructure of the original strip. It is noted that microstructural nonuniformity in the welded seam is attributable to the kinetics of phase transformations, caused by the great heating rates in the process of welding. The transformation proceeds in the manner of a non-diffusive transition from an α to a δ iron lattice with subsequent dissolution of carbides therein. Thus the structure of the welded seam will be determined by the size, shape, and distribution of the carbide particles in the initial structure of the strip. Both laboratory and shop experiments with the weld-

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137-58-3-5345

The Effect of the Microstructure (cont.)

ing of flat specimens and pipes made of steel 10 with different initial micro-structure have shown that mechanical and technological properties of the welded seam are adversely affected by the structure of strip edges that contain unequal and unevenly distributed areas of structurally free cementite.

A.P.

Card 2/2

SOV/137-59-1-1436

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya, 1959, Nr 1, p 189 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Yankovskiy, V. M., Akimova, Ye. P.

TITLE: An Improved Method for Preparation and Etching of Microsections of Austenitic Stainless Steels (Usovershenstvovannyi metod podgotovki i travleniya shlifov iz austenitnykh nerzhaveyushchikh staley)

PERIODICAL: Byul. nauchno-tekhn. inform. Vses. n.-i. trubnyy in-t, 1958, Nr 4-5, pp 173-177

ABSTRACT: A description of a method of electrolytic polishing and etching of microsections of stainless austenitic steels for the purpose of evaluating the dimensions of the grains. After routine polishing, the specimens are subjected to electropolishing in a concentrated HNO_3 solution at a current density of 10-12 a/cm^2 and a potential of 6-7 v. The quality of the finish was such that grain boundaries could be exposed during subsequent etching in a 5% solution of oxalic acid. It was possible to perfect the method even further by means of placing the specimen horizontally above an Al or stainless steel cathode having the shape of an inverted "L" so that the

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SOV/137-59-1-1436

An Improved Method for Preparation and Etching of Microsections (cont.)

specimen made contact with the surface of the electrolyte. In this case, polishing occurs at the first instant of the passage of current; this, inasmuch as the volume of the electrolyte enclosed between the specimen and the cathode is very small, is followed by surface etching 2-3 seconds later. In addition to eliminating the need for painstaking polishing of specimens on fine abrasive papers, the method described also makes it possible to completely eliminate the operations of mechanical polishing and to replace protracted electrolytic etching in a 5% solution of oxalic acid by a rapid polishing-etching process in HNO_3 .

M. Sh.

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28 (5)

AUTHORS:

Yankovskiy, V. M., Mel'nikov, Yu. P. SOV/32-25-5-33/56

TITLE:

Plant for the Investigation of the Welding of Metals by Compression in Vacuum (Ustanovka dlya issledovaniya svarki metallov davleniyem v vakuume)

PERIODICAL:

Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1959, Vol 25, Nr 5, pp 611 - 613 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The plants described in publications for the purpose of testing the consolidation or welding of metals in hard state have two disadvantages - the temperature of the sample is not immediately measured and the welding pressure is not regulated during the process (Ref 1). An apparatus is described which permits investigations of furnace welding in vacuum. The construction of the apparatus facilitates also the welding of samples in a protective atmosphere. The diagrams of the construction system of the vacuum chamber (Fig 1) as well as the arrangement of the entire plant (Fig 2) are mentioned. The description of the vacuum chamber indicates among other things that the welding pressure is transmitted by a wire-wound resistor. A graphite spiral is the heater. The vacuum system permits vacuum treatment at $1 \cdot 10^{-4}$ mm torr and has two vacuumeter

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Plant for the Investigation of the Welding of
Metals by Compression in Vacuum

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vessels (LT-2 and LM-2). The temperature of the sample is measured by means of a potentiometer. The measuring system for the welding pressure has, apart from the above-mentioned resistor which is fastened to an elastic axis (onto which the pressure is transmitted), also an amplifier with a milliammeter graduated in kg. It is possible to record weldings at a pressure of 1 - 200 kg with an accuracy of 1%. This plant is capable of heating samples 5 mm thick to temperatures of from 1300-1400° within 2-5 minutes. The operational cycle of welding amounts to 20 minutes. There are 2 figures and 1 reference.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy trubnyy institut (All-Union Scientific Research Pipe Institute)

Card 2/2

KOLESNIK, B.P.; YANKOVSKIY, V.M.

Relationship between the yield point and yield strength of
the high-strength pipe steel. Standartizatsiia 24 no.3:
19-20 Mr '60. (MIRA 13:6)
(Steel--Testing)

ALFEROVA, N.S., doktor tekhn. nauk; BERNSHTEYN, M.L., kand. tekhn. nauk; BLANTER, M.Ye., doktor tekhn. nauk; BOKSHEYN, S.Z., doktor tekhn. nauk; VINOGRAD, M.I., kand. tekhn. nauk; GAYOV, M.I., inzh.; GELLER, Yu.A., doktor tekhn. nauk; GOTLIB, L.I., kand. tekhn. nauk; GRDINA, Yu.V., doktor tekhn. nauk; GRIGOROVICH, V.K., kand. tekhn. nauk; GUIYAYEV, B.B., doktor tekhn. nauk; DOVGALEVSKIY, Ya.M., kand. tekhn. nauk; DUDOVTSSEV, P.A., kand. tekhn. nauk [deceased]; KIDIN, I.N., doktor tekhn. nauk; LEYKIN, I.M., kand. tekhn. nauk; LIVSHITS, B.G., doktor tekhn. nauk; LIVSHITS, L.S., kand. tekhn. nauk; L'VOV, M.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; MEYERSON, G.A., doktor tekhn. nauk; MINKEVICH, A.N., kand. tekhn. nauk; NATANSON, A.K., kand. tekhn. nauk; NAKHIMOV, A.M., inzh.; NAKHIMOV, D.M., kand. tekhn. nauk; OSTRIN, G.Ya., inzh.; PANASENKO, F.L., inzh.; SOLODIKHIN, A.G., kand. tekhn. nauk; KHMUSHIN, F.F., kand. tekhn. nauk; CHERNASHKIN, V.G., kand. tekhn. nauk; YUDIN, A.A., kand. fiz.-mat. nauk; YANKOVSKIY, V.M., kand. tekhn. nauk; RAKHSHTADT, A.G., red.; GORDON, L.H., red. izd-va; VAYNSHTEYN, Ye.B., tekhn. red.

(Continued on next card)

ALFEROVA, N.S.--- (continued) Card 2.

[Metallography and the heat treatment of steel]Metallo-
vedenie i termicheskaiia obrabotka stali; spravochnik.
Izd.2., perer. i dop. Pod red. M.L.Bornashteina i A.G.
Rakhshtadta. Moskva, Metallurgizdat. Vol.2. 1962.
1656 p. (MIRA 15:10)

(Steel--Metallography)
(Steel--Heat treatment)

S/133/62/000/001/006/010

A054/A127

AUTHORS: Tayts, N. Yu., Doctor of Technical Sciences, Kolesnik, B. P., Yan-
kovskiy, V. M., Candidates of Technical Sciences, Kadinova, A. S.,
Kaufman, M. M., Engineers

TITLE: High-speed heat-treatment of drilling pipes

PERIODICAL: Stal', ¹²no. 1, 1962, 57 - 60

TEXT: The thickness of drilling-pipe walls at the end parts is sometimes twice that of other tube sections. At the UkrNITI (N. K. Polyakova, Engineer) and PNTZ (A. D. Vovsina, Engineer, A. S. Shanina, Engineer, V. I. Kostin, Engineer) tests were carried out to study the high-speed heat treatment of drilling pipes (73 x 9 mm cross section, 6.5 - 7 m long) with upset ends. The pipes were made of 36Г2С (36Г2С) steel (C: 0.39%; Mn: 1.71%; Si: 0.55%; S: 0.025%; P: 0.030%) and "45" grade steel (C: 0.49%; Mn: 0.70%; Si: 0.25%; S: 0.041%; P: 0.028%). The heating temperatures (°C-numerator) and the heating rates (°/sec., denominator) were: ✓

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A054/A127

High-speed heat-treatment of drilling pipes

	36028	"45"
Hardening	<u>900-920</u> 4.0	<u>900-920</u> 4.0
Annealing	<u>640-680</u> 7.0	<u>550-600</u> 6.5

Mechanical tests revealed that the heat treatment improved the mechanical characteristics of the steel pipes, but the strength and ductility of the upset pipe ends was 10 - 30% lower than in the other pipe sections. To obtain uniform mechanical properties over the entire pipe length special measures have to be taken. To ensure uniform heating of all pipe sections, it is essential to attain the lowest possible temperature drop between the upset end and the remaining pipe. For this purpose two different processes have been established: a) preheating of the upset pipe ends, followed by heating of the whole pipe in a compartment furnace with overheating of the pipe body; b) heating of the pipe in the compartment furnace using a special method of heat distribution. With variant a), 2 removable inductors are mounted on the front stand of the hardening furnace, which


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High-speed heat-treatment of drilling pipes

S/133/62/000/001/006/010

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heat the pipe ends to about 550 - 600°C, while, subsequently, the entire pipe is heated to 1,300°C in the compartment furnace. With variant b) the pipe body is heated to 1,000°C, the pipe ends to 760°C, at a furnace temperature of 1,400°C. If in the next compartments the furnace temperature is lowered to 900°C, the temperature of the upset pipe ends increases, while that of the pipe body cools down to the given temperature. This variant is to be preferred to the former. To ensure rapid cooling the upset pipe ends should be cooled by a sprayer from both sides. During hardening the pipes have to be rotated under the sprayer at a speed of at least 20 - 30 rpm. After this heat treatment the pipe geometry showed some degree of distortion, particularly ovalness. These effects could be eliminated by straightening at temperatures of 550 - 680°C, when the strength of the pipes is somewhat lowered and their ductility increased. There are 6 figures, 1 table and 5 Soviet-bloc references.



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34851

S/135/62/000/003/003/00.
A006/A101

18.11.0

AUTHORS: Yankovskiy, V. M., Dolinskaya, L. A., Candidates of Technical Sciences

TITLE: Structural changes in resistance welding and subsequent heat treatment

PERIODICAL: Svarochnoye proizvodstvo, no. 3, 1962, 11 - 13

TEXT. The authors analyzed factors affecting the quality of joints in grade "10" steel pipes, welded by the resistance process. The relationship between the heating rate during welding and the rate of structural changes during heating was investigated. As a result of structural changes in some sections martensite type structures were formed and the plastic properties of the metal were reduced. The causes of martensite and troostite formation in electric welded pipes are the high heating and cooling rates during the welding process. The presence of martensite is one of the factors causing failure of pipes in the welds or in the intermediate zone during technological tests. Heat treatment of pipes within a temperature range from 700 to 920°C, considerably improves the results of technological tests. Best results are assured by normalization at

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X

Structural changes in...

5/135/62/009/03/003/009
A006/A101

920°C. One of the causes for obtaining improved results from technological tests, is the removal of martensite after heat treatment and the increased ductility of the joint in the intermediate zone. There are 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy trubnyy institut (Ukrainian Scientific Research Institute of Pipes)

Card 2/2

X

L 04154-67 EWT(m)/T/BWP(t)/ETI -IJP(c) JD
ACC NR AR6016528 SOURCE CODE: UR/0276/65/000/012/B039/B039

AUTHOR: Kheyfets, G. N.; Yankovskiy, V. M.; Kadinova, A. S.; Shkurenko, A. A.;
Feyglin, V. N.; Tikhonyuk, A. N. 33B

TITLE: Determining the basic parameters for cooling of gas cylinders during jet annealing

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Tekhnologiya mashinostroyeniya, Abs. 12B294

REF SOURCE: Sb. Proiz-vo trub. Vyp. 15. M., Metallurgiya, 1965, 72-79

TOPIC TAGS: liquid gas container, annealing, cooling 15

ABSTRACT: A method is proposed for studying the process of jet annealing of thick-walled gas cylinders to obtain data necessary for designing jet cooling devices. An experimental laboratory installation is designed and manufactured for individual and simultaneous water-cooling of the outer and inner surfaces of a gas cylinder while it is rapidly rotated to equalize cooling along the perimeter. The schematic diagram and technical characteristics of the experimental installation are given. Practical curves are plotted for cooling along the cross section of the cylinder wall, the rate of flow of the coolant is determined and a method is found for cooling the cylinder wall at the required rate. Heat treatment conditions are established for cylinders made of 40Kh steel. The workpiece is heated to the prequenching temperature of 870°C

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UDC: 621.785.6